

AN ACTUAL SCENE AFTER BATTLE.

The battle of Seldin, between the Russians and the King of Prussia, was warmly contested; and after it was over, a clergyman went upon the ground, and afterwards wrote the following account of what he saw:

"At one o'clock the cannonading ceased, and I went out on foot to Seldin to learn in whose favor the battle had turned. Towards evening, seven hundred Russian fugitives came to Seldin. It was a pitiful sight; some holding up their hands cursing and swearing, others praying and praising the King of Prussia, without hats or clothes, some on foot, others two on a horse, with their heads and arms tied up; some dragging along by the stirrups, and others by the tails of the horses.

"When the battle was decided, and victory shouted for the Prussian army, I ventured to the place where the cannonading had been. After walking some way, a Cossack's horse came running full speed towards me. I mounted him; and on my way, for seven miles and a half on this side of the field of battle, I found the dead and wounded lying on the ground, and sadly cut in pieces. The further I advanced the more these poor creatures lay heaped one upon another.

"That scene I shall never forget. The Cossacks, as soon as they saw me, cried out, 'Water! dear sir, water! water!' Gracious God! what a sight!—men, women, and children, Russians and Prussians, carriages and horses, oxen, chests and baggage, all lying one upon the other to the height of a man; seven villages all around me in flames, and the inhabitants either massacred or thrown into the fire.

"The poor wounded soldiers were still firing at one another in the greatest exasperation. The field of battle was a plain two and a half miles long, entirely covered with dead and wounded. There was not room to set my foot without treading on some of them. Several brooks were so filled up with Russians, that they lay heaped one upon another as high as ten or twelve feet, and appeared like hills to the even ground. I could hardly recover myself from the fright occasioned by the great and miserable outcry of the wounded. A noble Prussian officer, who had lost both his legs, cried out to me, 'Sir, you are a priest, and preach mercy; pray show me some compassion, and despatch me at once.'

From the Southern Agriculturist.

EFFINGHAM COUNTY, Geo. Feb. 10, 1839.

Mr. Editor: In your last September number, "I saw a communication relative to the sun flower, and as you seem willing to gather up the fragments, that nothing be lost," I take the liberty of saying, that I have been in the habit of planting the sun flower a number of years, to limited extent.

There are several fences, which lead from my yard fence to the surrounding woods, the weeds and grass growing up in the fence corners, formed ready ways for snakes to visit the yard. To prevent this, the hoe is used to keep these ways clean, and so prevent the temptation to their visits. Now, while all this operation is going on, I have two hills of sun flowers growing in every fence corner; two stalks (or say three or four) in a hill, planted early in the spring. About the time that my long forage gives out, these begin to bloom. As the blossoms begin to appear, I cut them off about a foot from the ground, and give to my horses, which they eat readily—leaves, buds, stalks, and all. This I consider a very wholesome, as well as nutritious food. Thus the ground that has to be kept clean to prevent unwelcome visitors, is made in the meantime to yield profitably.

If, in your judgment, you think proper to introduce this scrap to the company of your more useful communications, it is at your service.

A SMALL GOSHEN FARMER.

The sun flower is not only valuable as provender for cattle, and feed for poultry, but as a medicine. A tea made of it, and sweetened with honey, is quite as good, if not better, than that made of flaxseed, in catarrhal affections. We are not acquainted with the average weight of the seed of the sun flower; in readings we have seen it affirmed, they yield almost half their weight in oil, and it is stated, that the oil burns as well as the best sperm, with the exception of forming a slight crust around the top of the wick. We wonder not a little, more general attention is not given to the cultivation of a plant, available for so many economical and useful purposes.—*Editor S. Ag.*

New Ink.—A new and beautiful ink, in every respect altogether superior to any ink or "writing fluid" heretofore offered to the public, is now prepared at the Norwalk Chemical Manufactory. It is of a deep Prussian blue color, and as it contains no acid or corrosive ingredient, it produces no injurious effects upon metallic pens. It is moreover perfectly indelible, as it cannot be effaced by any of the agents which decompose the common inks. Long exposure to the air has no influence upon its fluidity, as the fluid does not hold the coloring matter suspended, but the ink is a perfect solution. It needs but trial to convince any one of its superiority, and will, we doubt not, as soon as it becomes extensively known, supersede the use of all other writing fluids.—*Norwalk Gaz.*

Spinning Flax by Machinery.—A gentleman in New Jersey thinks he has accomplished the end so long and so laboriously sought for, of bringing flax into a condition to be spun like cotton. We have seen samples of the flax in its nine or ten different stages, until it is reduced to a short staple material very much resembling cotton. We have also seen thread, spun from flax so prepared on common cotton machinery, and it appeared well. The inventor thinks he can produce linen as cheap as cottons. The whole process, beginning with the flax in stalk, is performed without water-rotting, and occupies but a day or two. If there is no mistake about the matter, and we do not perceive any, the invention approximates towards Whitney's cotton-gin in importance.—*Nat. Int.*

A MAN FOUND.—There was found, on the 22d ult., near Parish's Grove, in Jasper county, the remains of a man who, it was supposed, had been dead several weeks. His flesh was all gone. Some of his bones were found and buried by our informant and three or four of his neighbors. The deceased had a green Mackinaw blanket overcoat, fine snuff-brown coat, thick corded pantaloons, a black stock, a fur or seal cap, coarse boots, half soled and a cap across the toes, and gumelastic suspenders. It was supposed, judging from the bones, that the man was six feet high. Editors, generally, will notice the above, that the friends of the deceased may learn the fact of his death.—*Indiana Journal.*

FORD'S ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.—The subscriber has removed to the store two doors east of the one lately occupied by himself, (and nearly opposite Brown's Hotel,) which he has fitted up in a style not equalled by any establishment of the kind in the District, where he is prepared with a very select stock of Boots and Shoes of every description, to attend to his customers in the best possible manner, as he uses none but the very best materials, has a set of journeymen not surpassed by any in the United States; and to attend which he has employed Mr. James Parsons, who is so favorably known to the citizens of the District as not to require a single remark here. But as he has succeeded so perfectly in fitting those of my customers whom he has attended to, I can but remark, in justice to his merit, that he has become, from experience and the most assiduous attention to business, perfectly habituated to the most elegant style of cutting and fitting; so much so, that he rarely ever fails in giving a perfect fit.

All kinds of work got up in the most elegant manner, and orders attended to with the utmost despatch.
Sept. 1.—H. J. B. FORD.

GEORGE SWEENEY, NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer and General Agent, has removed to the Office of the Firemen's Insurance Company, Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite Brown's Hotel. July 25.

NEW AND SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.—We have just received from the North, and offer for sale at our store opposite Centre Market, between 7th and 8th Streets, a very extensive assortment of fashionable and well-selected Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, consisting in part of the following goods, viz:

- 20 pieces Black Merino Lustring
- 30 do. Black and Blue-black Rept. Silks
- 100 do. Light Colored do. do.
- 60 do. Rich Figured Light do. do.
- 15 do. Black and Blue-black Bombasins
- 70 do. Rich Figured Shalleys, splendid
- Rich Mouseline de Laine, in dress patterns
- 3 cases Dark Fall Prints, rich patterns
- 5 cases Flannels, assorted qualities
- 5 pieces Super Welsh Flannels
- 1 case Linen Cambrics
- 1 do. Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs
- 30 dozen French Kid Gloves, light and dark
- Black and Blue-black Plain and Ribbed Silk Hose
- White English Silk Hose
- 20 pieces Rich Beltings
- 40 Rich Plaid Shawls
- 30 do. Cashmere Shawls
- 15 dark Thibet do. embroidered
- 75 Figured Thibet do.
- Ladies' Fancy Silk Cravats
- 3 cases French Merinos
- 1 do. English do.
- 2 do. Canton Flannels, bleached and brown
- 15 pieces Plain Swiss Book Muslins
- 1 case Fine Cambric Dimity
- 40 pieces Curtain Muslins
- 60 do. White Cambrics
- 200 dozen Spool Cottons, coarse numbers
- 100 pieces Narrow Thread Edging
- 50 do. Wide do. Lace
- Black Lace Veils, a good assortment
- 200 Corded Skirts
- 10 pieces 12-4 Linen Sheetting
- 15 do. 10-4 do.
- 10 do. 6-4 do.
- 4 cases Long Cloths
- 30 pieces Casinets.

Which, with a great variety of goods, make our assortment as good as any in the District.
BRADLEY & CATLETT.
Sept. 8.—3t.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—The attention of the Merchant Tailors is respectfully requested to a large assortment of Goods in their line, which we have to-day opened, viz:

- 20 pieces wool-dyed Black Cloths
- 40 do. Fancy colored do.
- 20 do. Fashionable Figured Silk Vestings
- 2 cases Silk Vests
- Gentlemen's Lamb-skin Shirts and Drawers
- do. super Hosiery
- Gumelastic and Buckskin Braces
- Brown Hollands
- Colored Cambrics and Silesias
- 30 pieces Cassimeres, assorted.

Sept. 8. BRADLEY & CATLETT.
IRISH LINENS AND COTTON SHIRTINGS.—We have to-day received—

- 200 pieces Irish Linen best make and pure linen.
- 100 do. English Cotton Shirts.
- 200 do. American.

Aug. 18. BRADLEY & CATLETT.
RICH CARPETING AND CURTAIN GOODS.—We are opening to-day

- 15 pieces rich two-ply Carpeting
- 10 do. fine
- Rugs to match
- 1 case Damask Moreens
- 1 do. Watered do.
- 1 do. Turkey red Cashmeres
- Binding and Fringes
- Worsted Tassels and Ornaments.

Sept. 8. BRADLEY & CATLETT.
SUMMER COMPLAINT, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all other derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, are effectually cured by *Doctor Jayne's Cathartic Balm*.

Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir: Having made use of your Cathartic Balm in my family, and finding it to be admirably adapted to the complaints for which it is intended, I take pleasure in recommending it to the use of my friends and the public generally, believing those who are afflicted with any of these complaints will find relief in the use of this valuable medicine.
JONATHAN GOIN, D. D.
President of Granville College, Ohio.
New York, May 20, 1837.
From the Rev. H. K. Green, Professor in the Germantown College Institute.
GERMANTOWN, PA., 20, 1838.
Dr. Jayne—My Dear Sir: It gives me pleasure to commend, in this manner, my favorable opinion of your Cathartic Balm. For two years it has been in constant use in my family. It was thus introduced: A child five years old had been sick, some 5 or 6 days, of the Dysentery. Colic and other medicines had been largely administered, but without the least apparent benefit. The peculiar discharges from the bowels were unchanged in both character and frequency; the strength of the little patient could not hold out much longer. At this juncture I was reminded, by a friend, of your Balm. After a portion of Castor Oil, it was administered several times through the night. In the morning the Physician found the discharges "essentially changed;" the disease was checked, and the child was soon restored to usual health. We have, ever since, kept this invaluable medicine on hand, and for both adults and children have found it uniformly efficacious. We readily pronounce it the best adapted to family use of all the preparations with which we are acquainted. Hoping the public will soon become universally acquainted with this medicine, I remain yours, &c.,
H. K. GREEN.
For sale at TODD'S Drug Store.
June 28.

GARLEGANT'S BALM OF HEALTH
PREPARED ONLY BY JOHN S. MILLER,
Frederick City, Maryland.

THIS valuable medicine has only been introduced to country, and has been used in various parts of the United States, and has been found to be of great benefit in the cure of the Dysentery, Cholera, Nausea, Tremors, Lowness of Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, and all those train of diseases resulting from a disordered condition of the stomach and liver, or derangement of the digestive functions, such as general debility or weakness, flatulency, loss of appetite, sour eructations and acidities of the stomach, costiveness, head ache, jaundice, flatulent and bilious colic, &c. &c.

NATIONAL BANNER.

Forever float that Standard Sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's Banner beneath our feet,
And Freedom's Banner streaming o'er us.

DEVOTED TO THE DEFENCE OF OUR NATIVE RIGHTS AND POLITICAL LIBERTIES, TO THE NEWS OF THE DAY, AND THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

PROPOSALS are herewith issued for publishing, under the above title, and with these declared objects: A WEEKLY PAPER, for the success of which, the publishers most confidently trust to the enlightened, virtuous, and patriotic of our Native fellow citizens. When it is considered, that with a population of thirteen millions of people, there is but one publication [the American of Washington] throughout our country, and, in fact, devoted to purely AMERICAN principles, to the advocacy of our Native rights, and our own fondly cherished Liberties and Institutions, while there are great numbers among us consecrated to the exclusive interests of foreigners—to foreign, local, and political intelligence, in which their feelings are most strongly and very naturally interested, or to the dissemination of principles inimical to our liberties and government—will not our patriotic fellow-countrymen come forward to the support of one sincerely devoted to their feelings, their rights, and their interests? We think they will.

Among the important political and national objects proposed by the NATIONAL BANNER it will be its steady purpose to watch every step in the advancement of foreign intrigue and power, and promptly to announce, and fearlessly to oppose every encroachment upon our rights and liberties. Our principle of action will be to preserve the purity and permanency of our institutions, and our motto, "Our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country!"

Believing the time long since elapsed when, as was contemplated by our law—indeed, that time was known at any period of our history—that the instantaneous addition of alien population was virtually an accession to our power and sources of happiness, we shall show the impolicy and danger—nay, the fatality and ruin, of their introduction in such swarms among us, and particularly these innumerable paupers and felons who are deported from Europe by the public authorities to rid themselves of the burden of their support and society, or their conviction and punishment, as well as, also, as the great numbers who flee their country to escape the justice due to dishonesty and crime. We shall assert the honor of our nation and the character of our fellow countrymen by opposing the humiliating practice of appealing to foreign offices of authority over us, and by sustaining the abilities, the integrity, the judgment and intelligence of our own Native sons for every department of their own government, and for every sphere of enterprise, genius, and learning. We shall proudly point our readers to every new development of our country's resources, to our national fountains of wealth, happiness, and power, and to the various distinguishing characteristics of our people, and of our Native Land. We shall at all times warn our fellow citizens of the danger, to which, under their own peculiar government, they more than any other people, are exposed from the well-known determination of foreign potentates, and the secret machinations of their base and bigoted agents to crush our free institutions; and we shall, with like fidelity, point out to them the most certain and honorable means to avoid such fatal results; while we shall, at the same time, endeavor to inspire them with that prudence, caution, and sense of self respect, so just and so honorable to themselves, yet so lamentably wanting in our estimation of transatlantic pomp, pageantry, and power, and in their regard for the rights and liberties of our fellow citizens. We shall, in short, be less our hope and ardent endeavor to subvert, or to weaken the violence and recklessness of modern party spirit, so frequently sacrifices at its shrine, the best interests and dearest privileges of our Native Citizens. We shall contend for an amendment of our Laws of Naturalization, so that the time shall be extended during which aliens are required to have existed in the United States, previous to their becoming possessed of all the rights and immunities of American freemen, and the power to amend the destinies of our country. We shall enforce, with all the facts and arguments so abundantly furnished by the subjects, the necessity of a registration of voters, so that only honest and efficient men by which to put a stop to the gross and frequent frauds practised upon the Elective Franchise, and the importance of requiring of Foreigners the ability, at least, to speak or read our language so as to be understood, before being invested with the sacred right of our own enlightened countrymen. It will be our duty and purpose likewise to show that the power to grant Certificates of Naturalization must be changed to our Courts, or Legislative Bodies, if we would not basely surrender, at wholesale, the most valuable gift known to Americans; as well as, also, as the great advantage, which would result to our free institutions, our safety, happiness, and pecuniary profit by requiring of Aliens a passport of character, &c. on their arrival in this country. We shall, in fine, examine and discuss the various political and general subjects of the day with impartiality, honesty, and independence, and mainly, as they may, now or hereafter, affect our National interest and the prosperity of the American people.

The National Banner will likewise embrace the general news of the day, yet always the more useful and pleasing. Among its miscellaneous subjects—to be given with a like careful reference to their practical utility in the various pursuits of life, their amusing or spirited character, and the exposure of every species of quackery—those illustrative of, and promoting, American enterprise, literature, patriotism and virtue, will be conspicuous. In the other great object proposed by this publication, as a journal of popular Science and the Arts, it will stand alone; there being no weekly, but one of the kind in the United States. This department will embrace, briefly, and in an accessible and readable form, the progress of the general science of useful science, natural, and mechanical philosophy, together with the late inventions and improvements in the useful and ornamental arts, as they are progressively developed in this country and in Europe.

This branch of pleasing and important intelligence, and its applicability to the numerous purposes of society, business, and life, is not, we believe, generally appreciated. Such being, then, in general terms, the objects and designs of the National Banner, the publishers appeal to the patriotic and patriotic, to the Mechanics and Artists, as well as to the general reader, to support the enterprise, and to them all that ample resources will be secured, and the most untiring exertions made to render it among the most acceptable of the day.

The National Banner will be neatly printed on a large quarto sheet of eight pages, fine paper, and issued on Saturday evening of each week, at the low price of \$2 per annum, or \$1 for six months, payable on the delivery of the second number.

N. B.—As the publishers pledge themselves that this publication, when commenced, shall be continued in the full prosecution of all its objects, and in conformity with its promises, it will be issued whenever a sufficient number of subscribers shall be sufficient to defray its expenses; and should its patronage justify, it will be published daily.

LORING D. CHAPIN, Editor.
New York, Sept. 15.

SATTIN VESTINGS, CLOTH PADDINGS, &c.
For Merchant Tailors' use. We have to-day opened

- 10 pieces six-quarter Super Scarlet Paddings,
- 5 do. English Sattin Vestings,
- 50 do. Fig. Silk Vestings,
- 50 do. Cotton Sattins.

Aug. 18. BRADLEY & CATLETT.
IMPORTANT INFORMATION to persons afflicted with the following complaints, viz: Scrofula, Leprosy, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, even when the bones are affected, White Swellings; Violent Eruptions, after measles, Scrofula, Foul Festering Eruptions, Pimples and Carbuncled faces, Scrofula, Scrofula, Scrofula, Head, Ulcers, Venereal Taints, when Mercury has failed, and all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood and humors.—are assured that Dr. Kelle's Botanical Drops continue unvaried, for the prevention, relief, and cure of these complaints. In proof of which read the following remarkable cure of a case of 12 years' standing:
Extract of a letter. "Sir: My leg, which before did not look like a human limb, is now entirely healed up (after resisting every other application for 12 years!) Previous to taking your Kelle's Botanical Drops, I had given up all hope of relief."
Another Case. An agent writes, "There is a person taking the Botanical Drops, evidently with the greatest advantage." He declares, to use his own words, "It is doing wonders for him," and is, as it were, "snatching him from the grave."
Numerous instances have occurred where persons were pining away a miserable existence, nothing they could procure affording them permanent relief, until they had made use of the above invaluable medicine.
They are also the best Spring and Autumnal Physic.
Price \$1, or 6 bottles for \$5.
For sale by
S. J. TODD,
Washington, D. C.
March 21.

Recommended by the Medical Faculty.

FLODOARDO HOWARD'S
Improved Compound
FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA

FOR THE CURE OF
Scrofula or Kings Evil, Chronic Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, White Swellings, Obsolete eruptions of the skin, Ulcerous Sores, Pains in the Bones, General Debility. And all diseases requiring the aid of alternative medicines. This Extract is prepared from an improved formula, sanctioned by scientific Physicians and Pharmacologists, and is decidedly one of the most active, efficacious, and convenient preparations in use.

It should be used, where circumstances will admit, under the guidance and direction of a physician. Carefully prepared and sold only at my Pharmacy.
FLODOARDO HOWARD.

Also for sale at most of the Drug Stores in Washington City, Baltimore, and throughout the United States. The following Select Medicines and miscellaneous articles are also prepared and sold as above:

HOWARD'S TONIC MIXTURE, warranted a cure for fever and ague.
HOWARD'S COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA, CURETS, AND COPAIBA, for the cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, &c. HOWARD'S VERMIFUGE, a safe and effectual worm destroying medicine.

HOWARD'S CATHARTIC PILLS, without mercury.
HOWARD'S COMPOUND KEGESOTE TOOTHACHE DISOLVENT, for the cure of Toothache, &c.
HOWARD'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF CARRAGEEN, a safe, simple, agreeable, and effectual remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, &c.

HOWARD'S COMPOUND KEGESOTE TOOTH WASH, for arresting and preventing decay in teeth, and for diseases of the gums; an agreeable and pleasant wash for preserving them in a healthy condition.
HOWARD'S KEGESOTE TOOTH PASTE.
DR. WISTAR'S COUGH LOZENGES, celebrated for the cure of coughs, colds, &c.

HOWARD'S LIME SOAP.
HOWARD'S IMPROVED CHEMICAL CHLORIDE SOAP.
HOWARD'S CHEMICAL SHAVING COMPOUND.
HOWARD'S SUPERIOR TOILET SOAP.
HOWARD'S CHEMICAL ESSENCE OF SOAP, for removing grease, paint, tar, &c., from wearing apparel.

HOWARD'S CHRYSTAL CEMENT, for mending broken glass, china, earthenware, &c.
HOWARD'S ISSUE OINTMENT, for keeping open issues and blisters.
HOWARD'S MAGNOLIA EXTRACT, a delicate and delicious perfume for the toilet.

HOWARD'S SUPERIOR COLOGNE WATER.
HOWARD'S FLORIDA WATER.
HOWARD'S LAVENDER WATER.
HOWARD'S HONEY WATER.
HOWARD'S SUPERIOR TOOTH POWDER.
April 14.

CONSUMPTION!

DR. RELF'S ASTHMATIC PILLS have, from their extraordinary success in giving instant relief, and in curing Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Wheezing, Tightness of the Chest, Pain in the Side, Spitting of Blood, Chillsiness and Shiverings that precede Fevers and Lung Complaints generally! become one of the most popular medicines known, and are sought after from every part of the country, on account of the success which has attended their administration in the above complaints, frequently curing the most obstinate cases, and giving the most unexpected relief, after every other remedy has failed, and persons laid given themselves up in despair of a cure!

They have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution. And such have been the salutary effects of these Pills, even in hopeless cases, as so far to mitigate the sufferings of the patient, as evidently to prolong life for days and weeks, and give to it a positive countenance they never expected to enjoy.

The operation of the pills is wonderful in easing respiration, quieting the cough, and procuring comfortable rest. Common colds are frequently removed in a few hours. Although (says a person speaking of these Pills) my wife has tried various medicines of the first celebrity for an Asthmatic difficulty, (or affection of the lungs,) which at times was exceedingly distressing, confining her to her bed for days and weeks together, she finds nothing gives her the relief which Dr. Relf's Asthmatic Pills do—easing her respiration, quieting her cough, and giving her comfortable rest." And this is the testimony of hundreds of thousands. The relief which aged people, as well as others, experience from the use of these Pills, is truly astonishing, and renders them invaluable to many, and are in fact, to some, an essential auxiliary to their comfort, and almost to their existence!

A Physician informs the Proprietor, that a gentleman in the country, he served to him, he had reason to believe the use of these Pills had been the means of saving his life.

Price—whole boxes, 30 Pills, \$1; half do. 12 Pills 50 cents.

Prepared by Thompson Ridder, Boston, and for sale at TODD'S Drug Store.

JAYNE'S INDIAN EXPECTORANT, is recommended as decidedly superior to any other known combination of medicine, for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Angina Pectoris—Palpitations of the Heart, Bronchitis—Chronic Phlegmy, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Hooping Cough, and all Weakness of the Breast, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

This medicine is highly and justly recommended, by numerous and respectable individuals, who have found relief from its use. Many who have been laboring under protracted coughs and pains in the breast, and have been supposed by themselves and their friends far advanced in consumption, have been happily restored to perfect health by the use of this valuable Expectorant.

Dr. JONATHAN GOING, President of the Granville College, (State of New York,) in a letter to the proprietor, dated New York, December, 1836, says—"he was laboring under a severe cold, cough, and hoarseness, and that his difficulty of breathing was so great that he felt himself in imminent danger of immediate suffocation, but was perfectly cured by using this Expectorant." Mrs. Deeks, of Salem, N. J., was cured of Asthma of twenty years' standing, by using two bottles of this medicine. Mrs. Ward, also of Salem, was cured of the same complaint by one bottle. A young lady, also of Salem, who was believed by her friends to be far gone with consumption, was perfectly restored by three bottles. Dr. Hamilton, of St. James, South Carolina, was greatly affected by a cough, hoarseness and soreness of the lungs, and on using a bottle of this medicine found permanent relief, and on using a second bottle, he was cured of his complaint.

In addition to the above, several hundred cases Cough mentioned of its promptly curing Hooping when every other treatment had failed in giving relief. In fact, the proprietor can refer to several hundred individuals, in the city of Philadelphia alone, who have been cured of Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and every variety of disease of the Breast, whose certificates would occupy too much space to publish; and he is daily receiving, from every part of the Union, the highest testimonials in its favor.

The Rev. C. C. Crosby, late Agent of the American Baptist, writes as follows:
NEW YORK, JUNE 15, 1835.
To DR. JAYNE.—Dear Sir: I have made use of the Indian Expectorant, personally and in my family, for the last six years, with great benefit. Indeed I may consider my life prolonged by the use of this valuable medicine, under the blessing of God, for several years. I may say almost as much in the case of my wife, and also of the children of my family. I have been cured of a severe cold, cough, and hoarseness, and of a sore throat, I do most unhesitatingly recommend this as the best medicine I have ever tried. My earnest wish is, that others, afflicted as I have been, may experience the same relief, which I am persuaded they will, by using the Indian Expectorant.

C. C. CROSBY.
N. B.—Many of my neighbors, on my recommendation, have tried this medicine with uniform success. Mr. Crosby's residence is near Elizabethtown, N. J. Copy of a letter from the Rev. Simon Siegfried, Pastor of the Baptist Church at Roxborough, near Philadelphia.
Dr. D. JAYNE.—Dear Sir: You will probably recollect that about two months since, I called upon you and was then troubled with an inveterate hoarseness and cold of three months' standing, or which no medicine that I had tried afforded any relief. I then did it due to you, and to the Expectorant, to inform you that the use of one bottle entirely removed the complaint, and that I have had no return of it since. From a fair trial of this medicine, and also of your Carmine Balm, in my own family, and under my observation, I confidently recommend both to the afflicted.

Yours truly,
S. SIEGFRIED.
Philadelphia, July 8, 1837.
A fresh supply just received at
June 9. TODD'S Drug Store.

NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Preamble and Constitution of the Native American Association of the United States.

Whereas it is an admitted fact that all Governments are not only capable, but bound by all the principles of national preservation, to govern their affairs by the agency of their own citizens; and we believe the republican form of our Government to be an object of fear and dislike to the advocates of monarchy in Europe, and for that reason, if for none other, in order to preserve our institutions pure and unimpaired, we are imperatively called upon to administer our peculiar system free of all foreign influence and interference. By admitting the stranger indiscriminately to the exercise of those high attributes which constitute the rights of the native born American citizen, we weaken the attachment of the native, and gain naught but the sordid allegiance of the foreigner. The rights of the American, which he holds under the Constitution of the Revolution, and exercised by him as the glorious prerogative of his birth, are calculated to stimulate to action, condense to strength, and cement in sentiment and patriotic sympathy.

Basing, then, the right and duty to confederate on these high truths, we profess no other object than the promotion of our native citizen in all the walks of private honor, public credit, and national independence; and therefore we maintain the right, in its most extended form, of the native born American, and he only, to exercise the various duties incident to the ramifications of the laws, executive, legislative, or ministerial, from the highest to the lowest post of the Government; and to obtain this great end, we shall advocate the entire repeal of the naturalization law, and even if it did not, we have no wish to establish, *ex post facto* laws, the action of which, with regard to the laws of naturalization, is intended to act on the character. We shall advocate equal liberty to all who were born equal free; to be so born, constituted, when connected with moral qualities, in our minds, the aristocracy of human nature. Acting under these generic principles, we further hold that, to be a permanent people, we must be a united one, bound together by sympathies, the result of a common political origin; and to be national, we must cherish the native American sentiment, to the entire and radical exclusion of foreign opinions and doctrines introduced by foreign paupers and European political adventurers. From Kings our fathers, from our fathers our liberties—the slaves of Kings shall not win them back again.

Religiously entertaining these sentiments, we as Americans believe that the day has arrived, when the American should unite as brothers to sustain the strength and purity of their political institutions. We have reached a critical period foreseen and prophesied by the clear sighted apostles of freedom, when danger threatens from every side, that floods of what we call paupers, when every wind that blows wafts to our shores, our cities, bearing in their own persons and characters the elements of degradation and disorder. To prevent these evils, we are now called upon to unite our energies. To fight over this great moral revolution, the shadow of our first revolt of glory, will be the duty of the sons of those wars, and we must go into the combat determined to abide by our country: to preserve her honor free from contagion, and her character, as a separate people, high and above the engraftment of monarchical despotisms.

ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

First. We bind ourselves to co-operate, by all lawful means, with our fellow native citizens in the United States to procure a repeal of the naturalization law.

Second. We will use all proper and reasonable exertions to exclude foreigners from enjoying the emoluments or honors of office, whether under the General or State Governments.

Third. That we will not hold him guilty of his country's wrong who, having the power, shall place a foreigner in office while there is a competent native willing to accept. Fourth. That we will not, in any form or manner, connect ourselves with the general or local politics of the country, nor aid, nor be the means of aiding, the cause of any politician or party, whether foreign or native, nor exclusively advocate, stand to, and be the supporters of any independent party of native Americans, for the cause of the country, and upon the principles as set forth in the above preamble and these articles.

Fifth. That we will not, in any manner whatever, connect ourselves, or be connected, with any religious sect or denomination; leaving every creed to its own strength, and every man untrammelled in his own faith; adhering, to ourselves, to the sole cause of the natives, the establishment of a national character, and the perpetuity of our institutions, through the means of our own countrymen.

Sixth. That this Association shall be connected with and form a part of such other societies throughout the United States as may now or hereafter be established on the principles of our political creed.

Seventh. That this Association shall be styled the "Native American Association of the United States."

Eighth. That the officers shall consist of a President, Vice President, Council of Three, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, a Committee on Addresses to consist of three members, a Treasurer, and such others as may be required under any by-laws hereafter adopted, and whose duties shall be therein defined.

Ninth. That all the foregoing officers shall be elected by this meeting, to serve for one year, except the Committee on Addresses, which shall be appointed by the President.

Tenth. That the President, or, in his absence, the Vice President, or, in the absence of both, the Corresponding or Recording Secretary, is authorized to convene a meeting of this Association whenever it may be deemed necessary.

THE NEW YORK Life Insurance and Trust Company has a capital subscribed of one million of dollars, but in consequence of being the depository of the Court of Chancery, and of the Surrogate Courts of the State of New York, as well as of individuals, the business means have increased to upwards of five millions of dollars, as appears by a report of the Master in Chancery, dated 23d of May, 1835.

To persons in public employment, who receive fixed salaries, this Institution offers them a certain mode of securing a sufficient sum for their families at a future date; and if the object of a parent, besides that of supporting a living, is to accumulate something for the support and education of those who may be left behind, it can be realized in this way, without exhausting those energies of mind and person which are usually necessary through the ordinary struggles of life.

A person aged 30 years, whose income is \$1,000 per annum, may, by the appropriation of \$118 a year, secure to his children \$25,000, even if he should die the next day. A husband 30 years old, may provide \$500 for his wife by paying annually the small amount of \$118. At 40 years old, a clerk may create a saving fund of \$1,000, for the payment of his debts, by the annual payment of \$37 30. At 60, the same amount may be secured during a period of seven years, for the yearly payment of \$49 10.

In the minor offices of the public service, experience has shown that the salaries are not sufficient to enable the incumbents to lay up any thing, even for the infirmities of age, less for the maintenance of those who survive. The laborers of this year are, therefore, productive of only the support of this day, and there are many sensitive and anxious hearts who live for the happiness of their families, that